



Sparkling Spring Water Co.
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April 5, 2000

Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305)
Food and Drug Administration
5630 Fishers Lane
Room 1061
Rockville, MD 20852

To Whom It May Concern:

REF: DOCKET NO. 97N-0436 - FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION DRAFT STUDY REPORT;
FEASIBILITY OF APPROPRIATE METHODS OF INFORMING CUSTOMERS OF THE
CONTENTS OF BOTTLED WATER

As a member of a bottled water manufacturer and distributor, I personally think my company provides consumers the necessary information they need to make a safe choice in determining whether or not they desire to drink our bottled water. To support this claim, I have enclosed a draft copy of our annual bottled water quality report we provide consumers who call and request information on the water we produce and distribute. This information is available in hardcopy and on our web site. The information we provide is taken from the annual water analysis report conducted by state-certified laboratories. As you can see, we provide the consumer both practical and technical information. If you compare our document with the document at enclosure 2, which was just produced and released by the Village of Grayslake, I think you will see that we are definitely ahead of any FDA labeling requirement. Also, the report at enclosure 2 is from 1998 and it was just released this year. How current is this for consumer awareness? As you can see, our information is current and more detailed than what is published by the public water system under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. In addition, we provide customers nutrition labels directly on the our 1 and 2 gallon bottled waters, and the nutrition labels for our 3 and 5 gallon polycarbonate bottles are on the back of each customer's delivery receipt. And finally, as you can plainly see in our published report, we not only test according to FDA standards but to EPA standards for chemicals, inorganics, organics, VOCs and pesticides not required to be tested by the FDA.

In conclusion, I think we provide the consumer enough information to for them to make a safe judgment about whether or not they want to drink our bottled water. I think the bottled water industry has issues that are more important at this time other than labeling requirements.

Sincerely,

Ricky A. Abell
Risk Manager

Enclosures (2)

cc: File

97N-0436

C53

Draft Copy - Not For Public Release!

ANNUAL BOTTLED WATER QUALITY REPORT



Sparkling Spring Water Company

565 Lakeview Parkway, Ste. 120

Vernon Hills, IL 60061-1843

www.sparklingspring.com

1-800-772-7554

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STATEMENT OF QUALITY

The original balance of naturally occurring minerals is what makes Sparkling Spring® brand water taste so much better than tap water, filtered water or processed drinking water. Sparkling Spring® comes from a natural artesian water source deep beneath the earth's surface. When water tastes as good as ours, you'll drink more water because you'll enjoy it so much, and that's healthy!

Sparkling Spring® brand water contains no chemicals or preservatives, and absolutely no chlorine or lead. Our testing procedures far exceed industry and government standards to ensure we deliver only the finest water. In addition, to our daily in-house testing, we use independent, state-certified laboratories to test our products to ensure the integrity of our Sparkling Spring® brand waters. Once you taste Sparkling Spring® you'll know that there simply is no better water anywhere.

With Sparkling Spring® you will have an endless supply of the world's finest tasting water delivered right to your home or place of business. Whether you live in a house, apartment or condo – you don't even have to be home for deliveries. As for businesses, we can equally meet your needs as well! We can even meet your temporary needs. For example, we can supply water to short term construction sites, or hot industrial complexes that may need water only during the summer months. Most of our water dispensers (coolers) take up just one square foot of floor space and delivery is always free.

Purpose

This is our first consolidated bottle water quality (or "consumer confidence") report that is made available to you, our customer. Each year we will update this report to provide you information about the quality of our bottled water as well as details on each of our products, how it is processed, and what it contains. Although at this time, this report is not mandated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) we feel obligated to keep our customers informed about the nature and quality of our bottled water.

Background

Bottled water, unlike tap water supplied by your community water system, which is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is regulated by the FDA because bottled water is considered a food product. This means bottled water has to be monitored and tested constantly and labeled just like all other food products under FDA regulations. Therefore, our bottled water meets all FDA federal and state health standards. The standards of quality enacted by the FDA for bottled water must be as protective for the public health as those standards enacted by the EPA. These standards are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) for tap water. As our commitment to you, we test our water products following FDA testing standards. As an added safety measure, we also adhere to EPA testing standards in those areas in which the FDA has yet to establish or adopt standards to ensure you, the customer, have a safe and reliable product to consume.

Our Water Sources

In the United States, our source water is drawn from two artesian wells. The first and oldest source is located in Highland Park, IL. We have been using this source well since 1896. We use this well mainly for our drinking water. Our second source is located in Sauk Village, IL. We use this source to produce drinking, distilled, infant and fluoridated water for our customers. Our water is withdrawn from aquifers 200 to 500 feet below the surface. The water is obtained from the Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer system (Ordovician-age St. Peter sandstone). This source water is completely safe to drink. We test our sources regularly to verify that they are of extremely high quality. In addition, we transport water from a spring in located in Attica, IN to produce our spring water products. We monitor and test this source as well to ensure all FDA and EPA testing standards are met.

For our single serve products, we have a joint venture with CJC Bottling Limited, located in Grafton, Ontario Canada. Our Canadian counterpart also follows the United States FDA and EPA testing standards as well as their Canadian testing standards.

The spring sources we use are distinguished from our artesian water by the single feature that at some point the water flows through the earth's surface on its own through a natural fracture or opening. This can be called "spring" water because it is drawn directly from the natural opening or from a borehole drilled adjacent to the opening.

How We Prepare Bottled Water

Our Water Process

We use a multi-barrier process to protect our bottled water. This process includes steps such as source protection and monitoring, and treatment such as reverse osmosis, micron filtration, distillation, and ozonation to remove microbiological contaminants as recommended by the International Bottled Water Association (IBWA), and the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) to ensure the safety and high quality of our products. Our bottled water products labeled as distilled, drinking, fluoridated, infant, and spring water must come from protected sources that are monitored frequently according to FDA guidelines. Our bottled water does not come from treated community water systems.

We use multiple stages of filtration including carbon filtration, micron filtration, and particulate filtration to remove sediment and suspended particles. Then we use reverse osmosis, a process that removes nearly all of the salts or minerals in the source water. This process works by forcing the water through a semipermeable membrane that allows the water to pass through but not the mineral particles, which are larger.

For our Distilled Water, we use the distillation and reverse osmosis methods to produce pure water. This process removes all minerals and the steam is condensed for a pure, mineral-free distilled product.

To make our Drinking Water, we blend our source water with our source water that we have processed through reverse osmosis. This gives us exactly the right clean, refreshing taste for our drinking water. The sodium level in our Drinking Water is less than 12 milligrams per 8 ounce serving which equates to 0% Daily Value based on a 2,000 calorie diet as determined by the FDA. Our Spring Water comes from protected springs and contains less than 1.5 milligrams of sodium per 8 ounces serving. The spring water is filtered through carbon filtration and particulate filtration.

We use ozone instead of chlorine to remove bacterium microorganisms from our water because it leaves no residual and it does not cause a taste and odor problem. Ozone is allotropic oxygen (O_3 to be exact) which is bubbled through the water to purify it just before it goes into a clean, sanitized bottle. Ozone has been found highly effective in removing contaminants and in deactivating disease-causing pathogens. Another benefit of ozone is that within a few hours after the bottle has been filled and capped, the ozone dissipates, or converts back to the same form of oxygen (O_2) that we breathe.

Our bottles

All of our returnable three and five gallon water bottles are made of polycarbonate plastic. Our 1 gallon and 2.5 gallon containers are made of high density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic. Our single-serve bottles are made of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic. All of these containers are inspected, tested, and FDA-approved for packaging our product.

Our three and five gallon bottles are reusable and therefore, are visually inspected for defects and contamination before and after the cleansing and sanitation processes. Rejected bottles are immediately removed from service and recycled. After being visually inspected, each bottle is cycled through a multiple wash sequence involving food grade cleaning and sanitizing solutions at a temperature of 135 degrees Fahrenheit, a sanitizing rinse, multiple recirculated rinses, and a final fresh water rinse. The bottles are then immediately filled and capped. Each bottle is then coded to indicate the production facility, date and time of filling, and the product type.

Our production storage tanks, pumps and related plumbing, contact surfaces, and filler heads are sanitized with ozonated water. Our processing equipment and commercial coolers are free of lead piping and tin-lead solder.

Health Note

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. We recommend you seek advice about drinking water from your healthcare provider. The FDA, EPA, and Center for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection. Contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 if you have any questions.

SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

SPECIFIC MINERAL ANALYSIS

General Mineral Analysis	Distilled Water ¹	Drinking Water ¹	Infant & Fluoridated ¹	Spring Water ¹	Drinking Water ²	Spring Water ³	Spring Water ⁴
Bicarbonate	1.07mg/L	59.4mg/L	58.2mg/L	248mg/L	87.1mg/L	234mg/L	165mg/L
Calcium	<0.01mg/L	26.1mg/L	23.0mg/L	74.7mg/L	19mg/L	74.6mg/L	77mg/L
Chloride	<0.01mg/L	31mg/L	29.8mg/L	8.85mg/L	5.28mg/L	9.44mg/L	3.1mg/L
Fluoride	<0.0mg/L	0.0mg/L	1.0mg/L	0.0mg/L	.44mg/L	0.0mg/L	0.18mg/L
Magnesium	<0.01mg/L	11.6mg/L	10.2mg/L	29.3mg/L	16mg/L	21.2mg/L	7.7mg/L
Sodium	<0.01mg/L	20.2mg/L	20.2mg/L	2.85mg/L	38.7mg/L	5.37mg/L	3.2mg/L
Sulfate	<0.01mg/L	39.4mg/L	40.4mg/L	28.9mg/L	111mg/L	26.9mg/L	9.0mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	16.0mg/L	152mg/L	137mg/L	281mg/L	228mg/L	295mg/L	220mg/L
Total Hardness	1.24mg/L	65.2mg/L	57.4mg/L	187mg/L	47.4mg/L	186mg/L	205mg/L
Alkalinity	1.07mg/L	59.4mg/L	58.2mg/L	248mg/L	87.1mg/L	234mg/L	190mg/L
Conductivity	106	300	290	500	390	700	340
pH	8.12	6.5	6.66	8.24	7.99	7.42	7.84
Sodium/ 8 oz. Serving	0mg	5mg	5mg	<1mg	9mg	<1mg	<1mg

Foot Notes

- 1 – Water produced at our Sauk Village (SV) Production Plant
- 2 – Water produced at our Highland Park (HP) Production Plant
- 3 – Water produced under the Sparkling Spring Brand Label by CJC Bottling Limited, Ontario, Canada Plant
- 4 – Water produced by Mountain Valley Spring Company and distributed by SSWC
- 5 – FDAS (Food and Drug Administration Standard) Indicates MCLs established or adopted by FDA.



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An unshaded cell means this is an EPA test requirement that SSWC conducts to ensure our product is safe for human consumption.

OUR COMPANY'S WATER TESTING STANDARDS

Our company regularly tests for 120 organic chemicals and 41 inorganic chemicals that are regulated by the FDA. FDA required testing is shaded. In addition, as an extra safeguard, we have EPA tests required for community water systems (tap water) as well as 53 unregulated contaminants. No contaminants were detected above FDA's, EPA's, or the unregulated limits as demonstrated below. There have been no violations of any FDA Standard of Quality. Note: All test results are in milligrams per liter (mg/l) unless otherwise indicated. Mg/l is the same as parts-per-million (ppm).

SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

PRIMARY ORGANICS

Analysis Performed	Bottled Water Products Tested							FDAS ⁵
Primary Inorganics	Distilled ¹	Drinking ¹	Infant & Fluoridated ¹	Spring ¹	Drinking ²	Spring ³	Spring ⁴	MCL (mg/l)
Antimony	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.006
Arsenic	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Barium	ND	ND	ND	0.033	ND	0.06	0.01	2.0
Beryllium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.004
Cadmium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Copper	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0
Chromium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1
Cyanide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.2
Fluoride	ND	ND	1.0	ND	0.44	ND	0.18	1.2
Lead	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Mercury	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.002
Nickel	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.01	0.1
Nitrate	0.10	0.14	0.15	2.0	0.14	3.28	0.05	10
Nitrite	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0
Selenium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Thallium	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.002

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SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

SECONDARY ORGANICS

Analysis Performed	Bottled Water Products Tested							FDAS ⁵
Secondary Inorganics	Distilled ¹	Drinking ¹	Infant & Fluoridated ¹	Spring ¹	Drinking ²	Spring ³	Spring ⁴	MCL (mg/l)
Alkalinity	1.07	59.4	58.2	248	87.1	234	190	NS
Aluminum	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.2
Bicarbonate(as HCO ₃)	1.07	59.4	58.2	248	87.1	234	185	NS
Boron	ND	0.296	0.323	ND	0.335	ND	ND	NS
Bromide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Calcium	ND	26.1	23	74.7	19	74.6	77	NS
Carbonate	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Chloride	ND	31	29.8	8.85	5.28	9.44	3.1	250
Corrosivity	-3.58	-1.87	-1.72	0.96	-0.33	0.11	0.18	NS
Foaming Agents	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5
Hardness(Calcium)	1.25	65.2	57.4	187	47.4	186	205	NS
Hydroxide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Iron	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.3
Magnesium	ND	11.6	10.2	29.3	16	21.2	7.7	NS
Manganese	ND	0.005	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Ortho Phosphate	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
pH	8.12	6.45	6.66	8.24	7.99	7.42	7.84	6.5-8.5
Phenols	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.001
Potassium	ND	1.2	1.14	2.19	1.33	1.14	1.0	NS
Silver	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1
Sodium	ND	20.2	20.2	2.85	38.7	5.37	3.2	NS
Specific Conductance	106	300	290	500	390	700	340	NS-µmhos
Sulfate	ND	39.4	40.4	28.9	111	26.9	9.0	250
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	16	152	137	281	228	295	220	500
Zinc	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5

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SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

PHYSICAL, MICROBIOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis Performed	Bottled Water Products Tested							FDAS ⁵
Contaminants	Distilled ¹	Drinking ¹	Infant & Fluoridated ¹	Spring ¹	Drinking ²	Spring ³	Spring ⁴	MCL (mg/l)
Physical Analysis								
Color	ND	ND	ND	10	ND	ND	ND	15 Pt-CO
Odor	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	3 TON
Turbidity	0.055	0.065	0.095	0.031	0.079	0.04	0.05	5 NTU
Microbiological Analysis								
Total Coliform	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Absence
Standard Plate Count	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1/100ml
Radiological Analysis								
Gross Alpha	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3 pCi/L
Gross Beta	01.1	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.6	5 pCi/L

Physical Analysis—This analysis is conducted to ensure consumers receive water that is clear and has no unpleasant odor or taste associated with it. Customers can easily see this aesthetic value. Customers expect clean, clear water.

Microbiological Analysis—This analysis is conducted to ensure the water you drink contains no bacteria or virus that can cause illness. As stated earlier, we use ozone to eliminate and sanitize our bottles, caps, equipment, tanks, and the finished water product we produce.

Microbial Contaminants

- ☞ Total Coliform Bacteria—Naturally present in the environment.
- ☞ Fecal Coliform/E. Coli—Human and animal fecal waste.

Radiological Analysis—This analysis is conducted to ensure that gross Alpha and Beta particles such as radium 226 and radium 228 activity is not present.

Radioactive Contaminants

- ☞ Alpha Emitters—Erosion of natural deposits.
- ☞ Beta/Photon Emitters—Decay of natural and man-made deposit.

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SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Analysis Performed	Bottled Water Products Tested							FDAS ⁵
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Distilled ¹	Drinking ¹	Infant & Flouridate ¹	Spring ¹	Drinking ²	Spring ³	Spring ⁴	MCL (mg/l)
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.7
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Isopropylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
4-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Napthalene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
n-Propylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Styrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Tetrachloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Trichloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.002
Xylenes (Total Xylenes)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	10

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SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (Continued)

Analysis Performed	Bottled Water Products Tested							FDAS ⁵
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Distilled ¹	Drinking ¹	Infant & Floundate ¹	Spring ¹	Drinking ²	Spring ³	Spring ⁴	MCL (mg/l)
Total Trihalomethanes	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Bromobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Bromochloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Bromoform	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Bromomethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
n-Butylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Sec-Butylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Tert-Butylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
Chlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1
Chlorodibromomethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Chloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Chloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Dibromomethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
p-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.075
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Dichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.007
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.07
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS

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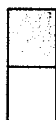
SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

ADDITIONAL ORGANICS

Analysis Performed	Bottled Water Products Tested							FDAS ⁵
Additional Organics	Distilled ¹	Drinking ¹	Infant & Fluoridated ¹	Spring ¹	Drinking ²	Spring ³	Spring ⁴	MCL (mg/l)
Ethylene Dibromide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00005
Monochlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0002
Alachlor	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.002
Atrazine	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.003
Chlordane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.002
Dichloran	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Endrin	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.002
Heptachlor	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0004
Heptachlor Epoxide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0002
Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Lindane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0002
Methoxychlor	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.04
Total PCBs	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0005
Bentazon	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02
2,4-D	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.07
Dakapon	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.07
Dicamba	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Dinoseb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.007
Pentachloropheno	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.001
Picloram	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.05
Aldrin	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0002
2-Chlorobiphenyl	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Dieldrin	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.4
Di(ethylhexyl)phthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.006
Dimethylphthalate	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Fluorene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Inden(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS

Foot Notes

- 1 - Water produced at our Sauk Village (SV) Production Plant
- 2 - Water produced at our Highland Park (HP) Production Plant
- 3 - Water produced under the Sparkling Spring Brand Label by CJC Bottling Limited, Ontario, Canada Plant
- 4 - Water produced by Mountain Valley Spring Company and distributed by SSWC
- 5 - FDAS (Food and Drug Administration Standard) Indicates MCLs established or adopted by FDA.



A shaded cell means this contaminant is a FDA mandatory test requirement.



An unshaded cell means this is an EPA test requirement that SSWC conducts to ensure our product is safe for human consumption.

SPARKLING SPRING WATER CO. PRODUCT ANALYSIS

ADDITIONAL ORGANICS (Continued)

Analysis Performed	Bottled Water Products Tested							FDAS ⁵
Additional Organics	Distilled ¹	Drinking ¹	Infant & Fluoridated ¹	Spring ¹	Drinking ¹	Spring ³	Spring ⁴	MCL (mg/l)
Trans-Nonachlor	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
2,2',3,3',4,5',6,6'-Octachlorobiphenyl	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
2,2',3,3',4,6-Pentachlorobiphenyl	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Phenathrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Propachlor	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Pyrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Simazine	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.004
Toxaphene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.003
2,2',4,4'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Aldicarb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.007
Aldicarb Sulfone	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.007
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.007
Carbaryl	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Carbofuran	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.04
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.003
Methomyl	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Oxamyl (Vydate)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.2
Glyphosate	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.7
Endothal	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1
Diquat	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02
Trifluralin	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Paraquat	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3 x 10 ⁻⁸

Foot Notes

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TERMS, ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or framing.

Food and Drug Administration Standards (FDAS)

This column provides the maximum contamination level (MCL) in milligrams per liter (mg/l), unless otherwise stated, established or adopted by the FDA for each contaminate tested. In tests in which the FDA has not established or adopted an MCL, the EPA MCL is used.

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL)

An MCL is the maximum contamination level allowable by FDA or EPA in drinking water.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Milligrams per Liter (mg/l) or Parts per Million (ppm)

A unit of measures established and used by EPA, FDA, and state-certified laboratories.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs or standards) or Primary Inorganics

These legally enforceable standards apply to public water systems. Primary standards protect drinking water quality by limiting the levels of specific "primary inorganic" and organic chemicals (volatile organic compounds), radionuclides (radiologicals), and microorganisms allowed in our drinking water.

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs or standards) or Secondary Inorganics

Non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in our drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to community water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, states may choose to adopt them as enforceable.

Not Detected (ND)

This is a test analysis acronym used by state-certified lab to indicate "Not Detectable" at measuring limits.

No Standard MCL (NS)

This is a test analysis acronym used by state certified labs that is when there is "No Standard MCL established or adopted by the EPA or FDA.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)

NTU is a measure of water cloudiness.

Pesticides and Herbicides

Water contaminants that come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l)

A measurement used to measure radioactivity in the water.

Platinum-Cobalt (Pt-CO)

A measurement used to determine the true color of the water.

Organic Chemical Contaminant

Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminants that may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

Threshold Odor Number (TON)

This MCL established for odor in drinking water.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

A government agency responsible to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment — air, waters, and lands — upon which life depends.

United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

A government agency responsible to see that the food we eat is safe and wholesome. In addition, the FDA also ensures that food products are labeled truthfully with the information that people need to use them properly. Primarily, the FDA is a public health agency, charged with protecting American consumers by enforcing the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and several related public health laws.

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony—Discharged from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics, solder.

Arsenic—Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

Barium—Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Beryllium—Discharge from metal refineries and coalburning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.

Cadmium—Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.

Chromium—Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Copper—Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Cyanide—Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Fluoride—Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Iron—Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.

Manganese—Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Lead—Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Mercury (Inorganic)—Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.

Nitrate (As Nitrogen)—Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrite (As Nitrogen)—Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate & Nitrite—Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Selenium—Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Sodium—Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.

Thallium—Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Zinc—Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal factories.

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)

Aldrin—Runoff from use as an insecticide not used since 1987.

Benzene—Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas and storage tanks and landfills.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Chlorobenzene—Discharge from chemical and agricultural factories.
DDT—Runoff from use as a contact insecticide.

Dieldrin—Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987.

O-Dichlorobenzene—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

P-Dichlorobenzene—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

1,2-Dichloroethane—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

1,1-Dichloroethylene—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Dichloromethane—Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

1,2-Dichloropropane—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Ethylbenzene—Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Styrene—Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.

Tetrachloroethylene—Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene—Discharge from textile-finishing factories.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane—Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

1,1,2-Trichloroethane—Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Trichloroethylene—Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

Toluene—Discharge from petroleum factories.

Vinyl Chloride—Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.

Xylenes—Discharge from petroleum factories and chemical factories.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

2,4-D—Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

2,4,5-TP—Residue of banned herbicide.

Alachlor—Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Atrazine—Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)—Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.

Carbofuran—Leaching of soiling fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.

Chlordane—Residue of banned termiticide.

Dalapon—Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Di(2-Ethylhexyl)adipate—Discharge from chemical factories.

Di(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate—Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Dibromochloropropane—Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.

Dinoseb—Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.

Diquat—Runoff from herbicide use.

Endothal—Runoff from herbicide use.

Endrin—Residue of banned insecticide.

Ethylene Dibromide—Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Heptachlor—Residue of banned pesticide.

Heptachlor Epoxide—Breakdown of heptachlor.

Hexachlorobenzene—Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene—Discharge from chemical factories.

Lindane—Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.

Methoxychlor—Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.

Oxamyl [Vydate]—Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.

PCBs—Polychlorinated Biphenyls—Runoff from landfills, Discharged of waste chemicals.

Picloram—Herbicide runoff.

Simazine—Herbicide runoff.

Toxaphene—Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and storage tanks and landfills.



VILLAGE OF GRAYSLAKE

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Enclosure 2

**Village of Grayslake
Annual Water Quality Report
1998**

Purpose

This is the first water quality (or "consumer confidence") report that you will be receiving. Pursuant to a new unfunded federal government mandate, each year the Village will issue a report of this type to provide information about the quality of your drinking water as well as details on the source of your water, how it is treated, and what it contains. The reports are being issued in compliance with the Federal requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The report is intended to demonstrate the Village's commitment to providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water for its residents.

Background

Since 1992 the Village has purchased water from the Central Lake County Joint Action Water Agency (CLCJAWA). CLCJAWA is an intergovernmental cooperative, formed by the communities it serves: Grayslake, Gurnee, Lake Bluff, Libertyville, Mundelein, Round Lake, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake Heights, Round Lake Park, and the County of Lake representing the unincorporated areas of Knollwood/Roundout and Wildwood and the Village of Vernon Hills. CLCJAWA operates a water treatment facility which was designed using the best available technologies to ensure that water treated by CLCJAWA will meet all regulatory and quality standards now and for the foreseeable future.

The Water Treatment Process

Water treated by CLCJAWA at the Paul M. Neal Water Treatment Facility in Lake Bluff is pumped from Lake Michigan and then undergoes a treatment process designed to assure constant contaminant removal and production of clean, safe drinking water that is also aesthetically pleasing. There are two features of the treatment process, which provide unique capabilities. First, water from Lake Michigan goes through a primary disinfecting step using ozone, which has been found to be highly effective in removing contaminants and in deactivating disease-causing pathogens. And, finally, the treated water passes through filters of granular activated carbon, which remove any remaining contaminants and particles from the water and has also proven to be proficient in eliminating problems sometimes encountered with unpleasant tastes or odors.

The Village's Delivery System

The Village is in the process of completing a multi-year water system improvement plan. In 1999, 1.8

miles of water main were replaced on South Lake Street (Route 120 to the railroad tracks), Slusser Street (Park to Hickory), and Heather Avenue. These improvements are a continuation of the 15-year comprehensive water main replacement program that was initiated in 1990. These improvements further assure the continued, uninterrupted conveyance of quality drinking water to your tap.

Water Quality

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) imposes fewer restrictions for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Your tap water quality is consistently monitored by the Village, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), in the CLCJAWA Water Quality Lab, and by several other "third party" labs. This aggressive water quality assurance program is unmatched: bacteriological tests are conducted much more often than required, water clarity monitored every second, and over 170 contaminants are monitored on a routine basis.

Water quality is judged by comparing your water to USEPA benchmarks for water quality. One such benchmark is called the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. This goal allows for a margin of safety. Another benchmark is a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). An MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. An MCL is set as close to an MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

The water produced by CLCJAWA is very clean, safe, and has never violated any water quality standard.

However, of the 170 contaminants monitored, minute quantities of some regulated compounds inevitably do exist. The table below lists all of the regulated compounds detected in Village water, even in the most minute traces. The table lists the compound detected, the level detected, the ideal goal for public health (MCLG), the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), and the sources of these compounds.

Compound	Level Found	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Probable Compound Source
Barium (ppm)	0.017	0.017-0.017	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	2.1	0.7-6.6	n/a	10	No	Byproduct of ozone disinfection
Copper (ppb)	0.100	0 exceed MCL	1.3	1.3 AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Fluoride (ppm)	1.2	0.9-1.2	4	4	No	Added for dental health
Lead(ppb)	9	1 exceed MCL	0	15 AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	0.5	0.5-0.5	10	10	No	Naturally occurring
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	11	11-11	n/a	60	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Sodium (ppm)	8	8-8	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	14.084	10.000-20,000	n/a	100	No	Byproduct of chlorine disinfection
Turbidity (% acceptable)	100%	100%-100%	n/a	TT	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (NTU)	0.09	0.04-0.09	n/a	5 TT	No	Soil runoff

AL or Action Level is the level of lead that triggers special treatment or other required actions by a water supply

n/a means not applicable

NTU or Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of water cloudiness.

ppb means parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm means parts-per-million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

TT or Treatment Technique refers to a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead and Copper:

There is no detectable lead or copper in the water that CLCJAWA provides to each community. Some homes with old lead service lines, lead plumbing, or lead solder, may have lead and copper in their water. To minimize this contamination, the Illinois EPA requires phosphate addition to Village water in very low quantities of 0.3 ppm orthophosphate. This commonly used food ingredient coats the inside of your plumbing with a thin film. The film reduces the level of lead that may enter your water if you have a very old home with a lead service.

Sodium:

There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers in case you are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. The level of sodium in Village water is 8 ppm. If this level were greater than 20 ppm, and you were on a sodium restricted diet, you would be advised to consult a physician.

Turbidity:

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. CLCJAWA monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration and disinfection systems. Turbidity is monitored every six seconds by instruments and every four hours in the lab. Every sample tested in 1998 was acceptable.

Monitoring Violations

The Village of Grayslake was cited with a reporting violation in a letter dated July 8, 1998. The violation was issued as a result of a sample being received late by the IEPA from the Village's testing lab site at the North Shore Sanitary District. As this only involved the timing of receipt of one of many required samples, no public notice was required by the IEPA and a waiver of the violation was granted shortly after the sample was received by the IEPA. This was not a violation of any sampling standard. Village monitoring is now up to date.

Additional Contaminant Monitoring

The Village goes beyond mandated testing requirements to ensure high water quality. The Village system also monitors for substances in water for which no standards have been set, or for contaminants for which we are not required to monitor. The Village has taken the initiative to check Village water for things that concern the public and the scientific community. In 1998, this additional testing included, among numerous other things, asbestos. No asbestos was detected in the water entering the CLCJAWA water treatment plant.

Contamination Sources in Drinking Water

Village tap water comes from Lake Michigan, a surface water supply. With a depth of 900 feet, Lake Michigan is the largest lake in the United States, formed as glaciers retreated north during the last ice

age. The Great Lakes contain approximately 20% of the fresh water on Earth's surface. More water evaporates off of Lake Michigan each minute than CLCJAWA pumps in an entire day. Since the United States and Canada formed the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement in 1972, Great Lakes water quality has steadily improved. In 1996, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency rated Lake Michigan water quality as good. All 63 miles of Illinois shoreline support drinking water uses. The primary sources of pollution threatening Lake Michigan include air deposition (pollution from the air, rain and snow) and contaminated sediments.

Both tap and bottled water come from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in untreated water include:

- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria can be naturally occurring or may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, or livestock operations.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides come from sources such as agricultural and residential storm water runoff.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic compounds are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production but can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff or septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil, gas, and mining activities.

Immuno-Compromised Persons

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Public Meetings

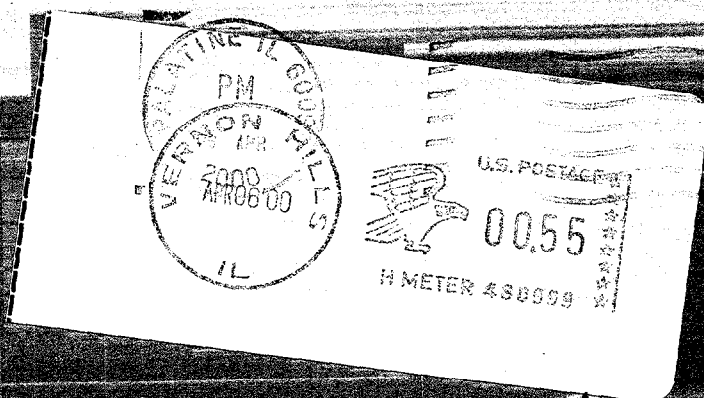
The Village Board has a monthly meeting schedule, and the public is always welcome to attend any of these meetings. Mayor Carey is also a member of the Board of Directors of CLCJAWA, which meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month. CLCJAWA provides tours of the water treatment facility, and staff members are also available for public speaking or for school visits. Please contact CLCJAWA for more information.

Information Resources

The Lake County Health Department may be contacted at 847-360-6747.

For specific information about CLCJAWA, your water's quality, a complete water quality report of all tested contaminants, or any other water related question, contact Melanie VanHeirsele at CLCJAWA, at 847-295-7788 or the Village's Service Request Line at 847-223-8515. Or, visit the CLCJAWA web page at www.clcjawa.com.

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